

REMARKS

The application has been amended and is believed to be in condition for allowance.

Claims 1-18 were examined.

The claims have been amended responsive to the formal objections raised by the Official Action. Withdrawal of the objections and indefiniteness rejection is solicited.

The claims have also been amended to conform to section 101. Withdrawal of this rejection is solicited.

The claims have been amended consistent with the below discussion. Claim 5 has been incorporated into claim 1.

A substitute specification and marked-up copy is attached. The undersigned verifies that the substitute specification contains no new matter.

Claims 1, 2, 6, 8, 9, 14 and 15 were rejected as obvious over PARULSKI 5,633,678 in view of LECOMTE EP 0 975 132.

Claims 3-5, 10-12, and 16-17 were rejected in further view of ANDERSON 6,538,698.

Claims 7, 13 and 18 were rejected in further view of KUROWIA JP 09-331495.

A review of the prior art and the present invention may prove useful.

From specification page 1, applicant notes that prior cellular telephone sets include cameras for picking-up images, the picked-up image being a memorandum, for example. The example

given in the passages spanning specification pages 1-2 relates to an image (memorandum) of a public-transportation time-table (bus, train, sub-way) for reading out later by the user to check the time-table. However, it is usually not possible to pick-up the image of the overall time-table at one shot of the telephone camera, and rather it is typical to pick-up the image of one time-table by several separate shots to be stored as a plurality of images. Thus, the single time-table is stored as a plurality of images. In the prior art, each separate shot (picked-up image) is separately registered.

In the prior art checking the images dividedly registered, it becomes necessary to read out the registered images one by one. With the images of the time-table stored as a plurality of images with a plurality of corresponding registrations, the reading out operation is troublesome since when the user wants to see one of a plurality of the registered images, it becomes difficult to find the desired one of the registered images as the user has to repeat the reading out operation until the desired image is displayed.

The present invention makes the registering and reading out operation of images quite simple.

With reference to Figure 1, the invention includes a display portion 2 comprised of a main LCD provided at a position in opposition to the user, and a subsidiary LCD provided at a

position on back side of the main LCD. A display control portion 3 performs display control of the display portion 2.

Plural memories 8-11 are provided. The memory 8 for the picture memorandum is a memory to be used for registering the images picked-up by the camera as memorandum and is provided separately from the memory 9 for the usual album. The memory 8 for the picture memorandum becomes active when a picture memorandum function is selected to register the picked-up image (original specification page 8, beginning at line 14). Advantageously, a size (capacity) of the picked-up image of the memory 8 is the same as a size of the waiting screen image (as stored in the memory 10 for the waiting screen image) and has a fixed zooming magnification. On the other hand, the picked-up images to be stored in the memory 9 for the album have a plurality of kinds of sizes and have variable zooming magnification similarly to the prior art. Thus, images for picture memorandum and images for the album are separately stored.

Figure 2, step S5 illustrates where the sub-menu is displayed and the user selects "picture memorandum". This selection transits the operation mode to a camera view mode for picking-up a picture memorandum (step S10), and the image size is fixed at the waiting screen image size (step S11).

Picking up of the image by the camera is performed (step S14, Figure 3). The picked-up image is then registered in

the memory 8 for the picture memorandum (step S15). At this time, since registration to the memory 8 for the picture memorandum (picture memorandum registration) is the first time, a picture memorandum icon is generated automatically at this timing and an icon 22 is additionally attached to the lower portion of the display image portion 21 shown in Figure 4 (step S16). Additional steps of picking-up images (S20) and registration in picture memorandum (S21) follow until the memory 8 is filled (S17) or the picture memorandum ends (S18). However, for these subsequent registration of the picture memorandum, icon generation is not performed as the picture memorandum icon previously generated used for first registration is used for all the registered picture memorandum (original specification page 11, lines 12-22).

Thus, a set of picked-up images are registered as picture memorandum in the memory 8 and are each associated with the same icon.

This inventive arrangement provides for an easy reading out operation. See Figure 5. At step S32, a particular picture memorandum icon is selected by the user from among the icons 22 attached on the lower portion of the display image portion 21. In response to the icon selection, the image of the first picture memorandum is read out from the memory 8 and displayed overlaying over the display image portion 21 of the waiting screen image (step S33).

Advantageously, by operating a cursor key (key with arrow mark directed up, down and left, right), the images registered in the memory 8 are displayed, one by one, according to movement of the cursor (step S35).

In summary, in the picture memorandum function mode, images picked-up by the camera are used as memorandum and registered in memory 8 (the memory for the picture memorandum). Upon initial registration of the first picture memorandum, the icon for the picture memorandum is generated automatically to display as the desktop icon. Upon subsequent registration of the picture memorandum, further icon generation is not performed, and images are sequentially registered in the memory for the picture memorandum in association with the initially generated icon. Therefore, the load on the CPU is reduced with the registration of further picture memorandum. When reading out the picture memorandum, by operating the picture memorandum icon, the registered image of one picture memorandum is displayed on the waiting screen image with subsequent registered images read out sequentially by using the cursor key. Therefore, the read-out operation is quite simple and since the size (capacity) of the picked-up image of the memory 8 is the same as a size of the waiting screen image, it is unnecessary to perform a process for dynamically adjusting image size for display.

As noted above, claims 1, 2, 6, 8, 9, 14 and 15 were rejected as obvious over PARULSKI and LECOMTE.

PARULSKI relates to an electronic still camera and LECOMTE relates to a mobile phone with a camera unit. LECOMTE was offered as teaching a cellular telephone having a camera. The rejection is basically that it would have been obvious to provide a cellular telephone with a camera, as per LECOMTE, with the features disclosed in the PARULSKI camera.

PARULSKI is offered as disclosing (Figure 1) a memory means 3 for registering picked-up images. Element 3 is a memory card (column 1, line 29). PARULSKI column 6, lines 48-51 was offered as disclosing a registration control means (e.g., choosing category step 61 of Figure 4) for generating an icon (e.g., "tag" icon) indicating that images are registered upon initially recording the picked-up images in the memory, displaying the icon on the display portion, and registering subsequently picked-up images in association with the generated icon (e.g., "tagging" additional images to the same category).

Column 6, beginning at line 48 discloses: "Referring first to FIG. 4, when the camera is first turned on, the "tag" icon 52a will be shown only in outline form (step 60). The inner part of the "tag" icon 52a will fill to indicate when the user has positively selected the tag feature by activation of the user control switches 29. In the default mode, there are a predetermined plurality of possible categories, for example, five alphabetic categories A,B,C,D,E and NONE (or OFF). With the tag icon 52a activated, the user will select categories

A,B,C,D,E,NONE (repeat sequence A,B, etc.) by pressing the toggle switch 54 (step 61). Each press of the switch 54 causes a different tag code to be displayed on the alphanumeric segment 52b."

PARULSKI does not teach the invention's concept of picture memorandum as a fast and easy option to an album. As claimed, the invention provides this arrangement with 1) a first memory for registering picked-up images (during the picture memorandum mode) as picture memorandum with a size of the picked-up images being a equal to the image size of the waiting screen image; 2) a second means for registering other images (not taken in the memorandum mode) for an album as album images with a size of the album images being greater than the images size of the waiting screen image.

The claimed invention further provides a selection means for selecting the picture memorandum mode, wherein the recited registration control means automatically generates an icon indicating that the picked-up images are registered in the first memory, displaying the icon, and registering subsequently picked-up images in the first memory in association with this icon.

PARULSKI does not teach the option of two picturing taking and storing modes that use two different memories for respectively 1) taking/storing in one of the memories images (taken in the picture memorandum mode) in a size that equals the

display size and 2) taking/storing other images (taken in another mode) in a second memory with the size being greater than the display size.

This is due to PARULSKI being directed to an electronic still camera that does not have the concerns of a cellular telephone.

The prior art does not teach or suggest the invention's concept of picture memorandum as a fast and easy option to an album. As claimed, the invention provides this arrangement with 1) a first memory for registering picked-up images (during the picture memorandum mode) as picture memorandum with a size of the picked-up images being a equal to the image size of the waiting screen image; 2) a second means for registering other images (not taken in the memorandum mode) for an album as album images with a size of the album images being greater than the images size of the waiting screen image.

The claimed invention further provides a selection means for selecting the picture memorandum mode, wherein the recited registration control means automatically generates an icon indicating that the picked-up images are registered in the first memory, displaying the icon, and registering subsequently picked-up images in the first memory in association with this icon.

As to claims 1 and 2, applicant see Figure 3 with a camera status display, but does not see that the camera includes

the recited a waiting screen within said display portion, the waiting screen having an image size corresponding to a waiting screen image, or a icon display portion within an image display portion and located apart from the waiting screen so that a picture memorandum could be displayed (without resizing) in one display area and icons be displayed in another display area.

Although LECOMTE teaches a cellular phone with a camera, applicant does not see that LECOMTE teaches the above claimed features of the invention.

ANDERSON relates to sorting images in an image capture unit to ease browsing access. However, ANDERSON is not seen as disclosing the concept of taking images in a size equal to a display size and storing those images in memory to allow quick display without resizing, and taking other images in a greater size and storing those images in another memory. Nor does ANDERSON teach the remaining features discussed immediately above.

Claim 4 has been amended to clarify that each picked-up image registered in the picture memorandum memory (the recited the memory means for registering images picked-up in the picture memorandum mode) is read out sequentially to individually display each image on the waiting screen image responsive to cursor operation on the display portion.

ANDERSON teaches reducing the image and displaying plural thumbnails simultaneously and then sequencing through the

reduced-size thumbnails. This requires CPU processing not required by the present invention.

Similarly, as to the method and program claims, the applied art does not teach the specific combination of claimed features.

Although there is a teaching of selecting icons, there is no teaching of selecting between i) a picture memorandum mode that picks up images in a size equal to an image size of a display image portion within the display portion, and ii) a album mode that pick up images in a size greater than the size equal to the size of the display image portion within the display portion. Additionally, none of the references were found to teach the subsequent registration control step, initiated by selecting the picture memorandum mode, of automatically generating an icon indicating that images are registered upon initially recording said picked-up images in a memory, displaying the icon on said display portion, and registering subsequently picked-up images in association with said icon.

Although there is a teaching of displaying active icons, there was no teaching found of a cellular phone having a display with an icon display portion located apart from an display image portion for the picked-up images being displayed without resizing.

See also that the invention includes, e.g., as recited by claim 10 an advantageous read-out control step of reading out

images registered in the memory as a screen image without resizing said one image. Also, unlike the applied art, as per claim 11, other images registered in the memory are sequentially read out to display one at a time to the screen according to cursor operation on said display portion. These steps result from, as per claim 12, the size of the picked-up images registered in memory being equal to the image size of waiting screen image so that the picked-up image may be later displayed in said waiting screen image without resizing.

Accordingly, the method claims are also believed patentable.

Claim 14 recites the invention as a program residing on a computer storage medium for making a computer to execute 1) a selecting step of selecting similar to that discussed above and ii) the discussed registration control step. The applied art does not teach or suggest such a program.

The claims depending from claim 14 are similar to those discussed above and believed patentable for the same reasons as discussed above.

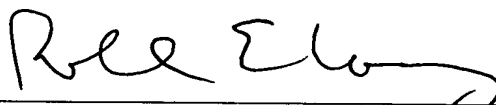
Thus, all claims are believed patentable.

Reconsideration and allowance of all the claims are respectfully requested. Applicant believes that the present application is in condition for allowance and an early indication of the same is respectfully requested.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies, to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 25-0120 for any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.16 or under 37 C.F.R. § 1.17.

Respectfully submitted,

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APPENDIX:

The Appendix includes the following item(s):

- ☐ - a terminal disclaimer
- ☐ - a 37 CFR 1.132 Declaration
- ☒ - a new or amended Abstract of the Disclosure
- ☐ - a Replacement Sheet for Figure of the drawings
- ☒ - a Substitute Specification and a marked-up copy of the
originally-filed specification
- ☐ - a verified English translation of foreign priority document